

not be so thick as the bottom. Cover the open ends with screen wire; have a frame made to fit the open side and hinge it on like a door, with a fastening to keep it shut. Tack screen wire over this, also. If desired to keep out dust, tack over the wire a covering of cheese cloth. Have a pair of brackets fastened to the cellar or porch wall, wherever the box is to hang, and a hook above them. Have a loop of some kind on the back of the top of the frame, and when ready to hang it outside, hook the top to the wall, and set the frame on the brackets. In this foods can be set in dishes, and kept cool and well aired, and at the same time out of reach of vermin, insects and cats. It is easily made, and inexpensive.

For the kitchen, a looking glass, a clock, a pair of scissors, a well stocked pin cushion and a few assorted needles, with a spool or two of thread, should be among the "must-haves."

As the fruit jars are emptied, wash them clean, put away the rubber rings, and clean the tops. Those that are not perfect can be used to put small parcels of groceries in, such as spices, cereals, and the like. Jars and bottles accumulate so quickly that one need never be at a loss for such things, and they are a real economy for the store room.

Setting Colors

When cloth is woven and dyed, different manufacturers use different substances with which to set, or make fast the color. In some cases the dye is made insoluble by the use of an alkali, and in others, an acid is used. When alkali is used, the color will not be faded by soap, as one alkali will not affect another, and these colors are known as "fast," and we rarely have anything but fast colors now in wash goods. If the dye has been treated with an acid, the free alkali in the soap will neutralize the acid used with the dye, and the colors will fade. It is therefore always best to wash colored goods carefully, and new materials should be tested by washing a small piece first, and observing results. If necessary, the colors should then be "set," and to do this, soak the goods for five minutes in a solution of common salt or white-wine vinegar and water, allowing one tablespoonful of salt or vinegar to a gallon of water. Salt is always safe, and will never fail to set an acid color, doing no injury to an alkaline dye.

"Many favors which God gives us ravel out for want of hemming, through our unthankfulness: For through prayer procureth blessings, giving praise and sharing them with others doth keep the quiet possession of all things of value."—Fuller.

For the Hands

One of the best emollients for the hands, where the natural oil must be restored, is plain, old-fashioned mutton tallow, with, or without, a few drops of perfume to give it an agreeable odor. Get a piece of the "leaf fat" from your butcher, cut it into bits and put into a double boiler, or put the fat in one vessel and set it into another vessel containing boiling water; set this over the fire and keep it boiling until the fat is melted free from the strings, then, while still hot, strain through a fine sieve or muslin cloth; add to every cupful of the clear fat one teaspoonful of powdered gum camphor, and five to ten drops of carbolic acid, beat hard until it begins to cool and harden, then pour into small cups. When it hardens, cover closely and set in a cold place. After washing the hands well at night, and drying thoroughly, warm one of the little balls and rub over the hands and wrists before the fire. Then draw on

the hands a pair of loose cotton gloves, which may either be made at home, or bought at the stores for five or ten cents a pair, and leave the gloves on all night.

If the fingers are already afflicted with cracks which bleed, get a piece of harness wax, from the harness maker, heat this so a point of it will drop, and apply at once to the crack. It may hurt a little when the hot wax touches the raw sore, but it will do it good. Then cover the wax at once with a bit of tissue paper, or very thin old muslin, so it will not stick to whatever you handle and pull off. If this is kept up a few days, the cracks will be well, and if the treatment given above is followed up, the hands will keep well.

If one has tetter in the hands, this is an old, tried preparation, said to be excellent for this trouble: Into one pint of soft, clear water put one-half ounce (tablespoonful) of pure glycerine, four tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, one block of camphor gum and half a pint of bay rum; shake well until the gum dissolves, and after washing, wet the hands in this solution and let it dry on them.

A Good Soap Cream

Melt fifty grams of strained honey, forty grams of pure white castile soap and thirty grams of white wax together in a water bath; add ten grams each of tincture of benzoin and storax. Use this instead of soap to wash the face before retiring, to remove dust from pores, then apply a good face cream.

For cleaning oil painted surfaces, take a piece of soft flannel, and squeeze out of warm water until it feels dry; dip this lightly onto some very finely pulverized French chalk and rub the painted surface with the flannel. This should remove all dust, greasy matter and dirt; then wash the surface with a clean sponge dipped in soft water, and dry with a piece of soft wash leather. Soap should not be used on painted surfaces.

To remove finger marks from doors and casements, rub the marks with a clean piece of flannel dipped in coal oil. This will remove the marks, and afterwards, the wood should be wiped with a cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the smell. Do not use soap on painted surfaces. Coal oil is excellent for cleaning varnished wood work where dust from the streets or roadway settles on the doors and casements.

THINKS WE WORK TOO HARD

Lady Headfort during her American tour, said in New York that she approved of international marriages.

"They correct us," she explained. "Our Englishmen work too little, your American men work too hard, and the international marriage tends to bring about a happy mean."

"I have an English friend who attended the funeral of one of your hardest workers, a multi-millionaire."

"My friend's wife said rather bitterly to him at the funeral:

"How you have missed your opportunities, my love. Place yourself beside Mr. Ritch there. You are both of the same age. You both began life together. Yet you are a poor man, while he died a multi-millionaire."

"Yes," said the English husband. There Ritch lies, dead of nervous prostration, without one single penny in his pocket, and here I stand, hale and hearty, with a wallet in my coat containing quite a hundred dollars." —New York Press.

ECONOMICAL

A negro who lived in Mason, Ga., was suddenly bereaved of his wife, who had relatives in Augusta. Dur-

ing the completion of the funeral arrangements the widower had gone to the railroad station and asked the price of round-trip tickets to Augusta—two tickets, one for himself and one for the remains. The agent explained that while the widower might need a round trip for himself, it would be necessary to purchase only a one-way ticket for the late lamented, the agent taking it for granted that the interment was to be at Augusta.

"I know what I'm doin'!" protested the negro, somewhat heatedly. "I've got a def-nite idea what I wants! Mah wife has got more'n eighty-nine kinfolks down to Augusty, an' all o' 'em wants to see her befo she's buried. I've got it all figgered out dat it'll be more economical fo' me to take her to Augusty and back heah ag'in dan it'll be to feed a passel of niggers dat would come from Augusty to de funeral heah!"—St. Louis Republic.

Cannot Rest

Your appetite is gone. What little you eat distresses you. Strength is falling—are bilious. You have headache, backache, feel blue and melancholy—and cannot rest or sleep. The fact is your nerves are unstrung, and you are on the verge of nervous prostration. They must be strengthened, renewed. They will not cure themselves, but must have a nerve remedy. This you will find in

Dr. Miles' Nervine

It is prepared for just such ailments, and is a never-failing remedy, because it soothes, feeds and builds the nerves back to health.

If allowed to continue, stomach, kidney and liver troubles will soon be added to your already overflowing measure of misery.

"I suffered from nervous prostration. When I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine I couldn't hold anything in my hands, nor get from one room to another. Now I do all my own work."—MRS. CHAS. LANDRUM, Carthage, Mo.

Nervine seldom fails to do all we claim for it, and so we authorize druggists to refund money if first bottle does not benefit.

Latest Fashions for Readers of The Commoner



2568—Misses' Tucked Shirt-Waist Closing at Left Side of Front and Having Seven-Eighths Length Sleeves. An excellent model which will develop well in any of the season's shirtings. Three sizes—13 to 17 years.

2550—Child's Apron. Linen or lawn are good materials for this useful little model. Five sizes—1 to 9 years.

2678—Girls' Coat, in Directoire Style. For the best coat, broadcloth or velvet are the best mediums. Five sizes—6 to 14 years.

2686—Misses' One-Piece Skirt, with Straight Lower Edge and Inset Panels above Plaits. This is a good model for plain as well as bordered materials. Four sizes, 14 to 17 years.

2671—Ladies' Corset-Cover, with High Neck or low Square or Round Neck. Nainsook, jaconet, batiste or any material on that order develops well in this style. Eight sizes—32 to 46.

2676—Girls' Dress, Closing with Buttons Down Left Side of Front. Bright red flannel was used for this little school dress. Five sizes—6 to 14 years.

2673—Ladies' One-Piece Plaited Skirt, with Straight Lower Edge. For the separate skirt or as part of a suit this is an excellent model. Seven sizes—22 to 34.

2670—Childs' Dress, with High or Low Neck and Long or Short Sleeves. An excellent little model for challis, cashmere or lawn. Four sizes—one-half to 5 years.



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